Auguſt 24, 1774. NUMB. 2383.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for April 1774.

To the EDITOR,

Turning over a Book of Chronicles, I met with the following Chapter; if you think it may be of uſe, pleaſe to give it to the public.

A FRIEND TO THE KING.

1. AND lo! it came to paſs, that on the fourteenth day of the third month, Frederick, the king's friend and treaſurer, ſupported by Jeremiah, the cofferer of the king's houſhold, and by divers other Scribes, Phariſees, and Sadduces, came down to the general aſſembly of the ancients of the people.

2. And Frederick the treaſurer declared unto the ancients of the people, that the king's wrath was kindled againſt the men of Boſton, and againſt all the men of North-America, which is on the other ſide of the vaſt waters, called the Atlantic Ocean, as thou goeſt unto the uttermoſt parts of the earth.

3. Becauſe they had refuſed to ſuffer his meſſengers and tax-gatherers to take from them their gold, and their ſilver, their ear-rings, and their noſe-jewels, their flocks and their herds.

4. And, behold! Frederick the treaſurer is near-ſighted, and not able to ſee the things which are afar off; wherefore it had happened, that divers of the king's ſervants, who were men of Belial, and evilly inclined towards our lord the king, and towards his houſhold, took advantage of this infirmity.

5. And they ſaid unto Frederick the treaſurer, now go thou down to the Houſe of the ancients, even in the gate of the ancient Houſe of our lords the kings, who now ſleep with their fathers, and ſay thou, let the men of Boſton be firſt puniſhed, and let their firſt puniſhment be, that the king's ſervants and tax-gatherers be removed from among them.

6. And now, ſo the matter was, that by the eſtabliſhed laws of the country, no man could buy or ſell the timber for building of ſhips, the oil, and the pitch, and the tar, and other the produce of that land, without the taxation of the tax-gatherers and ſervants of the King.

7. And it ſo happened, that all thoſe who carried on traffic with the men of Boſton, and that ſent them their fine linens, their purple, their ſcarlet, their velvets, and the works of the cunning workmen, who know to work cunningly, in wood, and in ſtone, in carvings, and in beaten gold, in fine ſilver, and in precious ſtones, to buy therewith, for themſelves, the merchandizes of the countries of America, when they heard theſe things, complained loudly to the elders of the people:

8. Saying, alas! alas! brethren, what are ye about to do? Behold! theſe men are altogether guiltleſs, ſince they are not unwilling to raiſe among themſelves, for the uſe of our lord the king, ſuch taxes as may be reaſonable and juſt, according to the decrees and cuſtoms of our forefathers, which after not; and lo! are we not one people?

9. Howbeit, the ſervants of our lord the king cannot raiſe taxes, according to thoſe decrees and cuſtoms, without the conſent of the ancients of the men of America; and the ancients of the people there utterly refuſe to give up ſuch their cuſtoms and uſages, which had been purchaſed for them by the blood of their forefathers.

10. Why therefore will ye puniſh them, being innocent? and lo! in ſo doing, ye will puniſh us alſo, ſeeing they are indebted unto us, and we are ſore afraid.

11. And behold! the king of France, and the king of Spain, who alſo have lands in that part of the earth, lift up their voices and cried aloud, ſaying,

12. O ye men of Boſton, and all that inhabit the continent, and alſo the iſles of North-America, come now over unto us, and behold, we will preſerve to you all the rights obtained for you, and handed down to you, by the blood of your anceſtors, valiant men, and men of renown.

13. Let your wives, your concubines, your flocks, your herds, and your little ones, and all that is yours, reſt in ſafety: for behold! you ſhall trade with us, and we will be henceforth as one people, ſave only, that we will not hereafter ſay unto you, Go now with us up unto the Houſe of Rimmon, and bow ye yourſelves down before Rimmon, but ye ſhall worſhip the Lord your God after your own manner, and no man ſhall make you afraid.

14. Nevertheleſs, the men of America anſwered the kings of France and of Spain, ſaying, How ſhall we ſet our faces againſt our lord the king? How ſhall we ſeparate ourſelves from our elder brethren? for lo! are they not bone of our bone, and fleſh of our fleſh?

15. Doth not our bowels yearn over them, even as the bowels of Joſeph did yearn over his elder brethren, in the land of Egypt, when they came down thither, becauſe of the dearth that was in the land of Paleſtine?

16. Furthermore, wot we not, that our lord the king hath evil counſellors, men of Belial, about him?

17. And behold! it is the earneſt prayer of the men of America, the faithful ſubjects of our lord the king, that the king's enemies, the men of Belial, may be removed far from the preſence of our lord the king, and that he may ſee the things that belong to his peace, before they are hid from his eyes.

18. And behold! the kings of France and of Spain lift up their voices, and called upon the men of America, yet more and more vehemently.

19. But they anſwered again, and ſaid, Nay, nay, but we will ſee how our lord the king will deal with us; peradventure the angel of the Lord may appear unto him, and may open his eyes, and alſo the eyes of Frederick his friend, who ſeeth dimly, and may ſhew our lord the king, that his evil counſellors are thoſe men of Belial, who heretofore ſerved the enemies of his Houſe, who ſat on the throne of our lord the king, whom the Lord God of Iſrael turned out in his wrath, and the God of Jacob rejected in his ſore diſpleaſure.

20. Nevertheleſs, one of theſe are the men of Belial ſeeking to eſtabliſh on the throne of our lord the king, who will ſay unto us, *My Grandfather chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with ſcorpions.*

21. And behold! the men of America waited the event.

Burlington, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October next, being the firſt Wedneſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

JONATHAN ODELL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1774.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM RIGDEN, PAINTER,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-market,

CHOICE LINSEED OIL, lately imported from Holland, at the following Prices, viz. by the Caſk at 5s. 10d. per Gallon, by the ten Gallons at 6s. 3d. and by the ſingle Gallon at 6s. 6d. per Gallon. †

Reading, Auguſt 13, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt hearty Thanks for your late Favours at the laſt Election, and being encouraged by many reſpectable Inhabitants of the ſaid County, I again offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which will be thankfully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obliged and very humble Servant, DANIEL LEVAN, jun. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 5th of September, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, 7 miles from Philadelphia, being the former reſidence of Elizabeth Weſt, commonly known by the Riſing Sun Tavern, it having been a licenced houſe for upwards of 40 years; it is 66 rods front on Briſtol road; the houſe two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, a log barn, and ſtabling, and a good ſpring of water near the door. For terms, apply to LEONARD SHALLCROSS, near the premiſes, or to SOLOMON HALL, in Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey.

N. B. Alſo to be diſpoſed of an aſſortment of houſhold furniture, likewiſe cattle and ſwine, at the time and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given by

† SOLOMON HALL, and JONAS KEEN.

A FULLER

WILL meet with good encouragement (if maſter of his buſineſs) to go to Kent county, Maryland, by the year, ſeaſon, or otherwiſe. For terms, apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or JOSHUA KINWARD, at Morgan's creek, Kent county, Maryland.

*** None but a workman need apply. ‡

A YOUNG MAN, who has lived at Iron-works for ſome time in the capacity of clerk and manager, would willingly engage with a gentleman of that buſineſs, on moderate terms; he can be well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry. He would alſo engage with a merchant, in either city or country, and would ſuit a gentleman in the law, or conveyancer, as he is verſed in the different branches. Whoever may want him, will be waited on, by leaving a line, at the Bar of the London Coffee-houſe, directed to P. S. ‡

Marcus-Hook, Cheſter County, in Pennſylvania, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, purpoſing to travel this fall, intends ſelling by public vendue, at his houſe near Marcus-Hook, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, chiefly all his ſtock of high bred and country HORSES; amongſt which is the great and much admired covering horſe, called Giant; ſeveral of the beſt high bred breeding Mares, one of which is the celebrated Nancy Dawſon, bred by Col. William Armſtrong; ſhe won the purſe at Bridge-town, Charles-town, and three other different places the ſame ſeaſon; a variety of fine Colts, of the beſt blood, ſome got by Dove, ſome by Figure, and others by the great beauty Pennſylvania Farmer; alſo ſeveral genteel hackney and carriage horſes. The above horſe Giant is a genuine dray horſe, imported from England, is near 18 hands high, 17 inches round the knee joint, and is allowed to exceed any horſe on this continent, for ſize, ſtrength, and abilities in drawing; his breed, therefore, from half bred or country mares, is vaſtly approved of for the draught or carriage. The purchaſers, on paying one half the money down, will be allowed ſix months credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity, if required. The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock; where attendance will be given by ARCHIBALD DICK. ‖ 7ſ 6.

EDWARD RUSSELL,

DANCING-MASTER,

INTENDS, on the firſt Monday of September next, to open School at the Aſſembly-Room, in Lodge-Alley, for the Inſtruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen.-----Said Ruſſell takes this Opportunity to return his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have been pleaſed to favour him with the Inſtruction of their Children, and at the ſame Time ſolicits a Continuance of their Favours, while his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to merit them.-----He teaches the Minuet, double Minuet, Rigadoon, Britagne, ſingle, double and triple Hornpipes, Cotilons, with a Variety of Country Dances. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1774.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Francis Haneich, Shop-keeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, and thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Accounts immediately, without Indulgence or further Information, to

‖ JAMES LOUGHEAD, Adminiſtrator.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THE Place called GRAVELLY RUN, in Turner's Lane, belonging to the Eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, containing about 15 Acres of Land, whereon is erected a very good Brick Dwelling-houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, two Stories high, a Frame Barn and Stables, and many other Conveniences: It has on it a valuable young bearing Orchard, Part of which has lately been put in Clover: The Premiſes are in good Order, and would ſuit either for a Gentleman's Country Seat, or a Perſon inclinable to ſupply the Philadelphia Market with its Produce, it only being diſtant about three Miles from the ſame.

Likewiſe a STABLE in Elfrith's Alley, calculated for three Horſes and a Carriage, over which is a large Loft for Hay.

Alſo a Piece of MEADOW GROUND, containing four Acres, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, on Greenwich Iſland.

Any Perſon, inclinable to rent any or all of the above deſcribed Places, may know the Terms, by applying to

Philad. Aug. 18. ANNA CARMICK,) Execut.
JOSEPH SWIFT,)

Mill-Creek Hundred, Auguſt 15, 1774.

ALL perſons that are any way indebted to Doctor ROBERT BINES, late of Mill-Creek Hundred, in the County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, deceaſed, whether by bill, bond, note, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted hereby to come to the houſe of Samuel Young, ſtore-keeper in ſaid Hundred, between Monday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 17th of September next, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers without fail, otherwiſe they may depend on it, that (without any further notice) each or all of their accounts, without any reſpect to perſons, will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney, to recover the ſame according to law: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts at the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted, by SAMUEL YOUNG, and JAMES WILSON, Adminiſtrators. †

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Good BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on the ſouth-ſide of Hill-ſtreet, commonly called Cherry-alley, the houſe is three ſtories high, with a kitchen two ſtories high, and a piazza between the parlour and kitchen; the lot is 17 feet and an half front, and 139 feet deep, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, and a pump of excellent water before the door. For further particulars, inquire of SARAH CHEESMAN, living in ſaid houſe.

N. B. The houſe will be ſold with or without the lot, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of October next,

A Large and commodious HOUSE, with very convenient ſtables, yard and garden; the whole in good order, pleaſantly ſituated on Swatara-creek, and near its entrance into the Saſquehanna river, within half a mile of the town of Middletown, and directly oppoſite the new town of Port-Royal, known by the name of the Landing;---few ſituations are equal to this; it commands one of the moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpects imaginable of the creek and river, where large boats and canoes are almoſt continually ſeen coming in and going out of the harbour, loaded with the produce of the Back Settlements, for ſome hundreds of miles up the rivers Saſquehanna and Juniata, and their extenſive branches; and this place being the only landing at preſent, and at which all the Water-trade that has ever been, or perhaps ever will be done at Middleton is firſt tranſacted; ſo that the continual reſort of Watermen and Traders, beſides great numbers of other people to this agreeable ſituation, amidſt its many other great advantages, makes it exceedingly public; and as a Tavern has always been kept here, none need apply, by any means, unleſs they are well recommended and properly qualified for that buſineſs. Six acres of excellent ground, part of which is meadow, adjoining the premiſes, will be leaſed, if applied for. For terms apply to ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM, living near the premiſes. ¶ 6w.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the laſt evening, a Dutch ſervant, named *Johann Dewald Steffe*, about 19 years old, well ſet, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, full faced, much pockfretten, has ſmall dark eyes, ſhort dark hair, that appears not fully grown ſince it was cut off, ſteps ſhort in his walk; had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, with a large patch acroſs the ſhoulders, tow trowſers, pretty much worn, old neats leather ſhoes, old wool hat, cut round the brim, that has been worn in a mill, and endeavours uſed to get the meal off it, his other clothes, if any, not known; came from Germany to Philadelphia about one year paſt; he has broke or put out of joint his right arm in his own country, as he ſays, ſo that he has not the ſame ſtrength in it as the other, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, is apt to talk of what he can do, but knows very little about milling, flatting or farming, &c. &c. apt to change his name, this being the third time of his running away, and has found means to get a ſmall ſum of money. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the Workhouſe-keeper of either Philadelphia, Bucks or Cheſter, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, from ROBERT PAUL. †

Springfield, Cheſter County, Auguſt 17, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Thomas Field, but very like he may change his name, between 21 and 22 years of age, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, is but ſlim, has naturally a down look, light grey eyes, light brown hair, has a lubberly walk, and a childiſh voice; had on and took with him, three coarſe white homeſpun ſhirts, three pair of trowſers, one plain tow linen half worn, one pair ticken, and the other ſtriped tow, an old fantail beaver hat, two outſide and two under jackets all old, one of the outſide jackets of light coloured cloth, with ſleeves different, the other of brown cloth, one of the under jackets has green fore parts, the other blue, with different backs, two pair of old blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles, his other clothes not certain. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN THOMSON.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

r, *Captain* OAK, *arrived at* *Paſſage from Falmouth, we have* *, viz.*

. . I S, *June* 17.

THE Duke de Choiſeul, who arrived here laſt Sunday, had the honour to pay his reſpects to the King and Queen the next day, and met with a moſt diſtinguiſhed and honourable reception. He had a very long conference with his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs. The return of this Nobleman is looked upon as a freſh ray of light upon his Majeſty's throne.

The Miniſtry is concerting proper meaſures to prevent future bankruptcies, thoſe which have lately happened at Marſeilles being truly alarming to the trade of this country. The failures which have already been declared in that city, are to the amount of 12,000,000 livres.

Frontiers of Turkey, June 1. Letters from Kiovia adviſe, that the Rebels under Pugatſchew are not yet conquered, that he is encamped at the head of 60,000 men between the Jaik and the Wolga; that he was to be joined by the Tartars of Nogais and Olokati, who have already paſſed the Deſerts of Aſtracan; that a great number of the Coſſacks of Don have ranged themſelves under his ſtandard; that the detachments which blocked up Orenbourg had retired into Siberia, where they had got great reinforcements; and that the troops under General de Galitzin had not only ſeparated from thoſe under the late General Bibikow, but that they ran great riſque of being ſurrounded and attacked on all ſides by the Rebels.

Leghorn, June 15. Some accounts from Corſica mention, that the 30th of laſt month there was a ſmart battle between the Corſicans and the provincial Corſican regiment in the French ſervice, in which the latter were beaten, and Col. Gaſſori, and ſome other officers killed; and on the ſame day, the famous Pace Maria, with his men, cut to pieces a French piquet; which ſo encouraged them, that they marched immediately to Caccia, in order to attempt taking the French military cheſt, which is depoſited there.

L O N D O N.

June 14. The laſt private letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that Count de Branicki, Miniſter extraordinary from the King and Republic of Poland, who was ſent to execute a private commiſſion with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, finds it very difficult to obtain an audience of her Imperial Majeſty; and that the new Miniſter from Spain at that Court is under the ſame predicament, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 1.

"The Ruſſian Captain Dergotſchad, of Lieutenant General Kraſminoky's regiment, is juſt arrived here expreſs with advice, that Field Marſhal Romanzow has entirely driven the Turks out of all their poſts at and near Widdin, and has been ſo ſucceſsful, as to take a large ſum in ſpecie, ſome important papers belonging to the Seraſkier of Siliſtria, and thirty baggage waggons, with fourteen braſs field-pieces and ammunition, which were on the road to Siliſtria, under the convoy of 8000 men, which the Marſhal's detachment attacked, and routed in a ſhort time. Notwithſtanding theſe operations of the war, we are aſſured that negociations are aſſiduouſly carrying on for a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte."

June 16. The French King publiſhed an ordinance the 30th ult. prohibiting the importation of all ſorts of linen and cotton cloths, either painted or printed, into any of the ports of France, and has allowed perſons poſſeſſed of theſe commodities, which are not home-manufactured, only ſix months to diſpoſe of them.

June 18. The celebrated Mrs. Wright has juſt finiſhed a buſto of Lord Chatham, which is ſoon to be ſent to Philadelphia.

On Thurſday night a courier arrived at William Harris's, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, who immediately waited on his Majeſty at Kew, and he has received orders to return to that court in a few days.

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Lords, the order of the day was read for the amendments made to the Quebec bill to be taken into conſideration; the ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk, and the queſtion being put for the Houſe to agree to the amendments, Lord C—m roſe up and entered fully upon the ſubject of the bill; ſaid it would involve a great country in a thouſand difficulties, and in the worſt of deſpotiſm, and put the whole people under arbitrary power; that it was a moſt cruel, oppreſſive, and odious meaſure, tearing up juſtice and every good principle by the roots; that by aboliſhing the trial by jury, he ſuppoſed the framers of the bill thought that mode of proceeding, together with the habeas corpus, mere moon-ſhine, whilſt every true Engliſhman was ready to lay down his life, ſooner than loſe thoſe two bulwarks of his perſonal ſecurity and property. The merely ſuppoſing that the Canadians would not be able to feel the good effects of law and freedom, becauſe they had been uſed to arbitrary power, was an idea as ridiculous as falſe. He ſaid the bill eſtabliſhed a deſpotic government in that country, to which the royal proclamation of 1763 promiſed the protection of the Engliſh laws: Here the noble Lord read part of the proclamation, and then entered fully on the Council and power veſted in the Governors, the whole mode of which, he ſaid, was tyrannical and deſpotic; he was likewiſe very particular on the bad conſequences that would attend the great extenſion of that province, that the whole of the bill appeared to him to be deſtructive of that liberty, which ought to be the ground work of every conſtitution; ten thouſand objections, he was confident, might be made to the bill, but the extinction of the mode of trial above-mentioned, was a very alarming circumſtance, and he would pronounce him a bold man who propoſed ſuch a plan. When his Lordſhip came to the religious part of the bill, he directed his diſcourſe to the Bench of B—, telling them that as by the bill the Catholic religion was made the eſtabliſhed religion of that vaſt continent, it was impoſſible they could be ſilent on the occaſion. He called the bill a child of inordinate power, and deſired and aſked if any of that bench would hold it out for baptiſm; he touched again upon the unlimited power of the Governor, in appointing all the members, and who might be made up of Roman Catholics only. His Lordſhip then ſaid that for thoſe, and other reaſons, he gave his hearty negative to the bill. Lord Dartmouth then ſpoke a ſhort time by way of anſwer, as did Lord Lyttleton. The queſtion was again put, and the Houſe divided, contents 25, not contents 7.

It is ſaid, that the part which occaſioned the ſtrongeſt debate was a new clauſe, inſerted in the Lower Houſe, which repeals ſo much of the famous reformation-ſtatute of the 1ſt of Elizabeth, as relates to the oaths of ſupremacy, and ſubſtituting a mere common oath of allegiance in its place.

Some diſpatches of importance, it is ſaid, arrived yeſterday from North-America.

June 21. It is ſaid the French King has recalled the Duc de Choiſeul, and has made known to all France the reſtoration of this Miniſter to his liberty, by an arret ſpecially iſſued for that purpoſe.

Additional particulars of Lord Chatham's ſpeech on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Peers:

"*His Lordſhip ſtated, with great force, many objections to the clauſe giving to the French Canadians ſo advantageous a part of the fiſheries of cod on the Labrador coaſt, to the great prejudice of the Engliſh Fiſhermen on the Banks of Newfoundland; conſidering the ſaid fiſheries of Labrador as a nurſery of French Canadian Seamen, to man, in caſe of a French war, any ſquadrons of France in thoſe ſeas. This experienced and truly great Proteſtant Stateſman expoſed, with unanſwerable force, the train of fatal miſchiefs attending the eſtabliſhment of popery and arbitrary power in that vaſt and fertile region, now annexed to the government of Quebec, and capable of containing (if fully peopled) not leſs than thirty millions of ſouls. His whole ſpeech breathed nothing but the love of his country, the true principles of the reformation, and of the glorious revolution; deducing the whole ſeries of laws from the ſupremacy firſt revindicated under Henry the Eighth down to this day, as fundamentals conſtituting a clear compact, that all eſtabliſhments by law are to be Proteſtant; which compact ought not to be altered, but by the conſent of the collective body of the people. He further maintained, unanſwered, that the dangerous innovations of this bill were at variance with all the ſafeguards and barriers againſt the return of Popery and of Popiſh influence, ſo wiſely provided againſt by all the oaths of office and of truſt, from the Conſtable up to the Members of both Houſes, and even to the Sovereign in his coronation oath. He pathetically expreſſed his fears, that it might ſhake the affections and confidence of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects in England and Ireland; and finally loſe the hearts of all his Majeſty's American Subjects.*"

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, June 13.

"*M. Bennoit, the Pruſſian Miniſter here, has juſt given notice, in the moſt peremptory manner, to the Delegates, that if the propoſitions made to them by his Pruſſian Majeſty are not agreed to by the 20th of this month, that Monarch will abſolutely denounce war againſt the Republic of Poland, and treat it in all reſpects as an enemy. The Delegates have promiſed to give in their ultimatum by that time; but as the greateſt military preparations are making every where, it is conjectured, that the propoſition will be rejected, and in conſequence a war entered into with that powerful Monarch.*"

June 23. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Croſby, Lewes and Plomer, the Recorder, upwards of 150 of the Common Council, and City Officers, went from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the way) in order to preſent an addreſs and petition to his Majeſty, previous to his going to the Houſe, relative to the bill for the government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one. A little before two the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a meſſage from the King, which he had committed to writing, to prevent any miſtake, and he read the following paper:

"As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two Houſes of Parliament, of which his Majeſty cannot take public notice, until it is preſented for his Royal Aſſent in Parliament, I am commanded by the King to inform you, that you are not to expect an anſwer."

The Lord Mayor immediately ſent the Remembrancer to preſent his duty to the King, and inform his Majeſty, that they waited to preſent their addreſs, agreeable to his Majeſty's order, which in a little time was complied with; when no other anſwer was given.

The following is a copy of the City Addreſs:

"To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has paſſed your two Houſes of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America," which we apprehend to be entirely ſubverſive of the great fundamental principles of the conſtitution of the Britiſh Monarchy, as well as of the authority of various ſolemn acts of the legiſlature.

"We beg leave to obſerve that the Engliſh law, and that wonderful effort of human wiſdom, the trial by jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil caſes, and the French law of Canada is impoſed on all the inhabitants of that extenſive province, by which both the perſons and properties of very many of your Majeſty's ſubjects are rendered inſecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous ſettlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into the ſaid province, under the ſacred promiſe of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewiſe repugnant to your Royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the ſpeedy ſettling the ſaid new government.

"That conſiſtent with the public faith, pledged by the ſaid proclamation, your Majeſty cannot erect and conſtitute Courts of Judicature and Public Juſtice, for the hearing and determining all caſes, as well civil as criminal, within the ſaid province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, ſtatutes or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of the ſaid province, be made, conſtituted or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

"That the Roman Catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is eſtabliſhed by this bill, and no legal proviſion is made for the free exerciſe of our reformed faith, nor the ſecurity of our Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects of the Church of England in the true worſhip of Almighty God, according to their conſciences.

"That your Majeſty's illuſtrious family was called to the throne of theſe kingdoms, in conſequence of the excluſion of the Roman Catholic ancient branch of the Stuart Line, under the expreſs ſtipulation, that they ſhould profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; and according to the oath, eſtabliſhed by the ſanction of Parliament in the firſt year of the reign of our great deliverer King William the Third, your Majeſty, at your coronation, ſolemnly ſwore that you would, to the utmoſt of your power, maintain the Laws of God, the true profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant Reformed Religion, eſtabliſhed by Law.

"That, although the term of impriſonment of the ſubject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unreſtrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and exceſſive fine.

"That the whole Legiſlative Power of the province is veſted in perſons to be ſolely appointed by your Majeſty, and removable at your pleaſure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free Conſtitution, by which alone your Majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

"That the ſaid bill was brought into Parliament very late in the preſent ſeſſion, and after the greater number of the Members of the two Houſes were retired into the country, ſo that it cannot fairly be preſumed to be the ſenſe of thoſe parts of the Legiſlature.

"Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties and religion of your people, and the great bulwark of the Proteſtant faith, that you will not give your Royal aſſent to the ſaid bill. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Some of the populace behaved very rudely, when his Majeſty was paſſing from St. James's to the Houſe of Peers, by hiſſing, and crying out, "No Popery,—no French Government,—&c."

Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, went to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. The ſinking fund bill; the lottery bill; the bill for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec; the bill for laying ſeveral additional duties on liquors imported into the province of Quebec; the bill for regulating and aſcertaining the weights to be made uſe of in the weighing gold and ſilver coin; the bill for applying a ſum of money for re-coining the deficient gold coin; the expiring law bill; the inſolvent debtors bill; and two private bills. After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the public ſervice, during the courſe of this very intereſting ſeſſion of Parliament.

The neceſſity of providing ſome effectual remedy for the great and manifold miſchiefs, both public and private, ariſing from the impaired ſtate of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the ſeſſion, to recommend that important object to your conſideration: In the ſeveral meaſures you have taken for the redreſs of thoſe evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial intereſts of the kingdom, as to the immediate eaſe and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had rendered the proper adjuſtment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no ſmall difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpoſe, and to which I have now given my aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happineſs of my Canadian ſubjects.

I have long ſeen, with concern, a dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an extremity, as to render your immediate interpoſition indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and you have, accordingly, made proviſion as well for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent diſorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmneſs, with which you have conducted yourſelves in this important buſineſs, and the general concurrence with which the reſolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt weight to the meaſures which have been the reſult of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious deſire to ſee my deluded ſubjects in that part of the world returning to a ſenſe of their duty, acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage.

Nothing material has happened ſince your meeting, with reſpect to the war between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with pleaſure I can inform you, That the very friendly aſſurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that they have the ſame good diſpoſitions as myſelf, to preſerve the tranquility of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the Supplies, which you have ſo chearfully given; and I ſee, with great ſatisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample grants you have made for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and the compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the holders of deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progreſs in the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your reſpective counties, the ſame affectionate attachment to my perſon and government, and the ſame zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings in this Seſſion of Parliament.

His Majeſty's Speech being ended: the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Majeſty, ſaid:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the fourth day of Auguſt next.

June 25. *In the courſe of laſt ſeſſions his Majeſty went three times to the Houſe of Peers, and the number of bills to which his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent, and alſo thoſe by commiſſion, amounted to* 157, *public and private.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 20.

"*In the courſe of laſt week our Archbiſhop was informed that ſome Proteſtants aſſemble daily in a private houſe, where, after ſinging pſalms, they read a chapter of ſcripture; the Archbiſhop acquainted his Majeſty with it, who ordered that the houſe be inſtantly pulled down, and the performers be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity.*"

They write from Paris, that the Chevalier St. George and his conſort had made their appearance at Court ſince the late King's death, but that not meeting with ſuch a reception as he wiſhed for, had ſet out again for Italy.

It is very remarkable, that out of 558 *members, of which the Britiſh Houſe of Commons is compoſed, that throughout the diſcuſſion of ſo very important a matter as the Quebec bill, the higheſt diviſion was only* 89 *and* 48, *and the loweſt* 56 *and* 20, *ſo that in the fulleſt Houſe not entirely a fourth attended, and in the thinneſt not much more than an eighth.*

Yeſterday in the afternoon, her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Glouceſter Houſe.

June 28. Yeſterday three meſſengers were ſent with diſpatches to his Majeſty at Kew, which arrived that day from foreign Courts.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger was ſent off with diſpatches to

Lord Stormont at Verſailles, and with others for Lord Grantham at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, June 3.

"After the Pruſſian Miniſter took off the Pruſſian Eagle from his hotel, and left this city, going to Marienwerder, to acquaint the King with the reſolution of the Magiſtrates, the latter finding it to be a ſerious matter, they ſent notice to Mr. Dietz, the Pruſſian Reſident, that they ſhould aſſemble again the 2d inſtant, and come to another reſolution; they accordingly aſſembled, and after a mature conſideration of the conſequences, they were reſolved to acknowledge the King of Pruſſia the legal owner of their port and harbour; but Mr. Mucha, Alderman for the Company of Bakers, aroſe, and called aloud, "*it is treachery! treachery!*" it is not in your power, continued he, to diſpoſe of the property of your fellow-citizens, without conſulting every individual upon the ſubject. The different Companies, who were aſſembled in their different halls, ſent the following inſtructions to their Aldermen, viz. *to vote for nothing which tends againſt the oath of fidelity to Auguſt Staniſlaus, the preſent King of Poland, and againſt the rights of the city.* The Merchants, in an uncommon great body, were aſſembled on the Change, and ſelected eight from amongſt themſelves, whom they ſent to the Magiſtrates, inſiſting they ſhould give a negative anſwer to the King of Pruſſia. Some of the Magiſtrates attempted to read the note which they received from the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters, adding, that it would be madneſs for a few inhabitants of one ſingle city to oppoſe ſo powerful a Monarch, who fought and conquered three of the greateſt powers in Europe, and the conſequence thereof would be a total ruin of the city; but they were anſwered, that they would rather be ruined by the hand of an univerſal Tyrant, than by their own hands. The populace were ſtronger yeſterday then before; they cried out, *Auguſt Staniſlaus, our gracious King for ever! let us rather die freemen than live ſlaves!* The ſittings of the Magiſtrates laſted yeſterday from eight in the morning till nine in the evening, but nothing was reſolved. They will aſſemble again to-morrow; but as nothing but deſpair is ſeen among the inhabitants, who would tear to pieces every one of the Magiſtrates who ſhould vote for the King of Pruſſia, we can foretell our fate; the Magiſtrates will be obliged to reſolve againſt the King of Pruſſia, the city in conſequence will be beſieged, and fire and ſword will probably at laſt conſume that once flouriſhing free commercial city."

Proceedings of the preſent ſituation of Dantzic, received by the laſt Dutch Mail, June 7.

"Previous to the ſittings of the Magiſtrates on the 4th inſtant, at which the poſitive anſwer was to be given, they diſpatched two Deputies with a petition to the King of Pruſſia, who was then at Marienburg, but as they returned without having an audience, the Magiſtrates proceeded to buſineſs, and, according to the abſolute command of the people, they anſwered the queſtion put by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters in the negative. This reſolution was ſent to the King (who was but a little way from the city) who immediately ſent orders to his Privy Counſellor, Monſ. Reichard, that he, as alſo Monſ. Dietz, his Reſident, and Monſ. Kircheiſon, his Conſul, leave the city inſtantly, which was done yeſterday, the 6th inſtant. As ſoon as they left the city the people ſhut the gates, and appeared in arms upon the walls. This day two Deputies are to wait upon Count Gallowkin, the Ruſſian Privy Counſellor, to acquaint his Excellency with the reſolution of the Magiſtrates; and we hear that he will leave the city to-morrow. Several rich families left the city alſo, and we expect to be beſieged within four and twenty hours."

Some inſtructions for the North-American Governors were on Saturday ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger to the Lord Chancellor, which paſſed the great ſeal on Sunday, and were returned to town that night.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, June 11.

"By the moſt authentic advices, juſt arrived from the Crimea, we learn, that our affairs there are in a very diſtreſſed ſituation; as the Rebels who have been ſtrongly reinforced by the Turks, have retaken the city of Bachiſerai, and fortified it in a very ſtrong manner. They are likewiſe in poſſeſſion of moſt of the other places of importance, and are daily joined by the Imperial troops, who go over to the Rebels in vaſt numbers. Crim Dewlet Guerey, the Commander, ſent by the Turks to reduce the Crimea, landed moſt of his men, and by the aid he receives from the Rebels will no doubt in a ſhort time be not only in poſſeſſion of the Crimea, but likewiſe of Oczakow & Budziac Tartary."

June 30. A ſhip which arrived yeſterday from Virginia brings advice, that at Norfolk there had been a meeting of the principal inhabitants in conſequence of a letter received from Boſton, propoſing a general aſſociation for not importing goods from Great-Britain till the Boſton Port Act be repealed; when, after ſome debates, it was agreed unanimouſly that they would pay no regard to any requeſt of the town of Boſton relating to aſſociations, as they had behaved ſo ill among themſelves in the affair of the laſt aſſociation, and broke through it, while the New-York people, and other neighbours leſs intereſted in the diſpute, ſtrictly adhered to the articles they had entered into. After this reſolution was agreed to, the meeting broke up without doing any other buſineſs.

As ſoon as the above account was current, many of the friends of Boſton began to lower their creſts; and wagers are laid of two to one, that the next ſhips will bring accounts of ſome conceſſion.

The moſt intelligent Merchants in the Boſton trade are of opinion that if the Port of Boſton is ſhut up ſix months the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no ſuffering the act to take place under a three months excluſion from trade; ſo that they have a moſt tickliſh part to act.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, attended the levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 24.

"The hope of an approaching peace between the Turks and Ruſſians gains ground, and is ſtrengthened by the inactivity of both armies, though the ſeaſon would have admitted of opening the campaign long ago."

His Excellency Major General Carleton, Governor of Quebec, will ſet out with all convenient ſpeed for that province, and a man of war is ordered to be in readineſs to carry him to Quebec.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburg, June 14.

"We have juſt received here a diſagreeable confirmation of the intelligence, that Pugatſcheff is recovering from his late defeats, and now again appears at the head of a numerous body of forces, and has been joined in his confederacy by ſome great and diſtinguiſhed people. This revival of the rebellion is laid to ſome inattention and neglect ſince the death of Gen. Bibikow. Preparations are now very aſſiduouſly making to put an effectual ſtop to the rebellion, and a courier has been ſent to the grand army in Moldavia, with a commiſſion of Field Marſhal to General Potemkin, and another appointing him Commander in Chief againſt the rebels."

July 5. Some letters from Peterſburgh ſay, that great preparations are making there for a viſit from the King of Sweden.

Some letters from Dantzic mention, that ſeveral of the principal inhabitants have left that city with their effects, in order to ſettle in ſome other place.

Extract of a letter from Corſica, May 26.

"The Corſicans, aſſiſted by thoſe who followed General Paoli, and took refuge at Leghorn, were lately ſilently fomenting a rebellion, the plan of which formed by ſome particular people of that nation, who were in hopes of bringing over others, was diſcovered before it could be put in execution. Some of the Conſpirators have been arreſted, but the principal, and moſt guilty ones, have eſcaped, and are wandering about the iſland, in hopes of a more favourable opportunity to put their projected ſcheme in execution, or unite themſelves to the Paoliſts at Leghorn. The Rebels intended to aſſaſſinate M. de Marbœuf. M. Salekayn was to fall upon our poſts in the interior part of the country, which is rather feebly defended. They were to take the town of Florent, which one of the inhabitants was to deliver up to them for 1000 ſequins; but happily either fear or weakneſs induced one of the accomplices to talk of this affair, and all that could be found were ſeized, and the neceſſary precautions taken to ſecure the reſt. Some were made examples of, and all is now quiet again. The Court will, no doubt, appoint a commiſſion to try thoſe who are made priſoners. The mildneſs of our government does not do for ſo wild and audacious a ſett of people. What can we imagine of the diſpoſition of the Corſicans towards us, when we ſee them, deſtitute of any reſource or ſupport, revolt from their obedience to our King? From which you may judge how they would act, if ſupported by any Power, and what is to be feared from them in caſe of a war. It is true, indeed, that the —— furniſh them with ſome money at preſent, but that may be of no continuance, and cannot be of much uſe among a party of robbers, without chiefs or diſcipline, and whoſe bravery is mere temporary madneſs and great diſorder, and not that cool courage which alone is fit to conduct a great enterprize with ſucceſs."

This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when the numbers of the poll for Sheriffs were reported, and the majority being greatly in favour of Alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart, they were declared duly elected.

Alderman Plomer thanked the Livery in a conciſe and pertinent ſpeech. Mr. Hart likewiſe returned his thanks to the Livery, but was ſo much intimidated, that he with great difficulty could proceed ſo as to be underſtood. The ſpeeches of Meſſ. Greive and Williams on the ſame occaſion were well delivered, and received with great applauſe.

July 7. It is ſaid, that the laſt advices from General Gage at Boſton have given ſuch ſatisfaction, that the orders which were iſſued for ſeveral more regiments to be in readineſs to embark for that province, are countermanded.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 27.

"The accounts given of the money ſuppoſed to be found in the coffers of Louis XV. have been greatly exaggerated. It is allowed by the beſt authority not to amount to above 50,000 livres in ſpecie; but ſome ſmall boxes were found in his late Majeſty's cloſet, which, it is aſſured, contained Notes of the Banks of England, Amſterdam, Venice and Genoa, to an immenſe amount. His preſent Majeſty propoſes to employ them in paying off part of the debts of the State."

Yeſterday Lord Pitt attended the Levee at St. James's, and took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to join his regiment at Quebec.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) Auguſt 9.

The General Aſſembly of this province met here on Thurſday laſt, when the Honourable the Commons Houſe recognized and agreed to the ſeveral Reſolutions which were unanimouſly entered into by the Inhabitants, at a General Meeting, held at the Exchange in this Town, on Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th Days of July laſt, and voted the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling for defraying the Expences of the five Gentlemen then appointed Deputies, on the Part and Behalf of this Colony, to meet the other Deputies of the ſeveral Colonies of North America, in General Congreſs. The Houſe alſo prepared a Meſſage to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, deſiring, in caſe of any Alarm on the Frontiers from the Indians, that he would order the Inhabitants there to be ſupplied with Arms and Amunition, and that the Houſe would defray the Expence thereof; but before the ſaid Meſſage could be engroſſed, his Honour ſent for the Speaker and Members into the Council-Chamber, where he was pleaſed to prorogue them to Tueſday, the 6th of September next.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 11.

In conſequence of an invitation from the honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; our worthy Repreſentative, there was yeſterday a very full meeting of the inhabitants of this city at the Court-houſe, when they generally approved of the Aſſociation, entered into by the Delegates from the ſeveral counties of this colony, and ſubſcribed thereto; and, at the ſame time, contributed moſt generouſly for the relief of our diſtreſſed fellow-ſubjects at Boſton, both in caſh and proviſions.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

On Sunday evening laſt, after five days illneſs, died, in her prime of life, Miſs POLLY FRANKS, ſecond daughter of DAVID FRANKS, Eſq; of this city—a young lady whoſe ſweetneſs of temper, elegance of manners, cheerful converſation and unblemiſhed virtue, endeared her to all her connexions, and eſpecially to her now mournful parents, who found her in every part of life a ſhining example of *filial* duty and affection.—Her remains were interred, on Monday forenoon, in Chriſt-Church burying ground, amid the tears of her numerous acquaintance and relatives.

Laſt Monday the brig Sea Nymph, Captain Moore, arrived here from Charleſtown, in South-Carolina; with whom came paſſengers Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Thomas Lynch, Eſquires, two more of the Delegates nominated to repreſent that Colony at the enſuing Congreſs.—The lady and daughter of Mr. Lynch, Thomas Parſons, Eſq; and a number of other gentlemen, came paſſengers in the ſame veſſel.

John Rutledge, Eſq; another of the Delegates, with his family, is coming by way of New-York.

On the 4th of laſt month, the ſhip Montague, Captain Pickles, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was caſt away on Cape-Florida.—A ſmall part of the cargoe was ſaved, and carried to Providence, where Captain Pickles arrived on the 25th.

On Tueſday, the 16th inſtant, Mr. NEHEMIAH TILTON, of Dover, was married to Miſs LYDIA HANSON, of Wilmington.

Captain Styles, from Madeira, on the 17th ult. in lat. 30:37, long. 45:31, ſpoke the ſloop Sally, Captain Tufts, from Caſco-Bay for Barbados, out 33 days; 22d, in lat. 31:31, long. 52:49, ſpoke the ſchooner Venus, from Falmouth, N. E. for Barbados, out 31 days; and on the 7th inſtant. in lat. 34; long. 69, he ſpoke the brig Elizabeth and Mary, Captain Leybourne, from Maryland for Bardados; out 4 days; all well.

Captain Dunn, from Hiſpaniola; in lat. 37:30, long. 72:43, ſpoke the ſhip Hope, Captain M'Clenachan, from this port for Liverpool, three days out; all well.

The ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London for this Port, was at Deal the 6th of July.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Falconer and All, in London; Volans, Curry, and Ruſſell, at Briſtol; Hamilton, at Falmouth; and Captain Cane, at Havre-de-Grace.

Deal, June 16. Remains, the Mary, Glover, for Cape-Fear; and the Free-Maſon, Butcher, for Philadelphia. *(June 19.)* Arrived, and ſailed for the River, the Roſamond, Miller, from New-York. *(June 24.)* Sailed for the River, the Elizabeth, Leith, from Virginia. *(June 29.)* Came down, the Patty, Air, for Maryland. *(July 3.)* Sailed Yeſterday, all the outward bound; with the Fortune, Moore, for Maryland. *(July 5.)* Arrived, and ſailed for the River, the Annapolis, Eden, from Maryland.

*** The TRUSTEES of the Academy of Newark, are deſired to attend their half yearly viſitation, at ſaid Academy, on Tueſday, the 13th of September next.

By order of the Truſtees,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Little-Egg Harbour, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE ſchooner Mercy, Amaro Andre, late Maſter and Owner, is now in my poſſeſſion, at Little-Egg Harbour river, in New-Jerſey. This ſchooner was brought up the river by a Pilot, which Captain Fanning lately put on board, with one William Wood, who anſwers the diſcription in Mr. Rivington's New-York paper, of the 18th inſtant, and who is committed to Glouceſter county goal, on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in the murder of Capt. Andre. I have taken an inventory of the effects on board the ſaid ſchooner. Any perſon or perſons, who are intereſted in the ſame, are hereby deſired to come, and prove their property, and, by paying the charges, ſhall have the ſchooner and cargoe delivered them by me. This advertiſement is publiſhed by order of his Excellency Governor Franklin. RICHARD WESTCOTT.

N. B. The ſchooner's regiſter, &c. are in my hands.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Sally, A. Hunter, from Honduras. Snow Polly, H. Butterfield, Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Schooner Hetty, B. Dunn, Schooner Nelly, J. Scott, and Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola. Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, and Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Liſbon. Brig Adrian, T. Duncan, Ship Fame, J. Genſell, Sloop Sally Third, T. Wilſon, and Sloop Peggy, A. Moore, St. Croix. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourne, St. Kitts and Anguilla. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Snow Nancy, P. Robinſon, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Schooner Experiment, D. Livingſton, Brig Tobago, J. Scott, and Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Brig Bachelor, H. Styles, Madeira, Brig Induſtry, P. Hodgkinſon, Dominica. Sloop Polly, M. Gilbert, St. Euſtatia and Tobago. Sloop Fame, J. Hilton, Falmouth N. E. Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, Sloop Cedar, W. Murphy, and Schooner Betſey, F. Savadge, Virginia. Sloop Polly, W. Burt, Rhode Iſland. Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, and Sloop Sally, W. Martin, St. Auguſtine. Schooner North Iſland, J. Hannah, and Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Schooner Polly, J. Buck, and Schooner Lively, J. Leach, N. Carolina. Schooner Happy Return, B. Chadfield, from Georgia.

Outwards. Brig Boſton Packet, F. Morth, for Liverpool. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Brig Kitty, G. Thomſon, and Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Recovery, J. Lockton, Briſtol. Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Potts, Cadiz. Schooner Experiment, D. Livingſton, for Antigua.

Cleared. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, to St. Croix. Sloop Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Polly, C. Joyne, and Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Virginia. Schooner Sukey, J. Hunt, N. Providence. Schooner Prudence, W. Harris, N. London. Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, and Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooten, Newfoundland. Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, Brig Joſeph, R. Pye, and Schooner Polly, J. Green, N. Carolina. Brig Dolphin, J. Randell, London. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, and Brig George, W. Hayman, Madeira. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilwaine, Cork. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, and Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados. Ship Elizabeth, J. Brown, and Ship George, S. Martin, Jamaica. Sloop Polly, W. Burt, N. York. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Paul, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, to R. Iſland.

Province of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ALL and every Perſon and Perſons whomſoever, poſſeſſed of the true Bills of Credit, dated the 1ſt Day of March, 1769, under the Denomination of EIGHT SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, and SIXTY SHILLINGS (iſſued by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed February 18, 1769) are hereby notified to bring them to the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia, without Delay, in order to have them exchanged, agreeable to the Direction of the ſaid Act; and unleſs this Notice be complied with, thoſe who detain them will be in Danger of loſing an Opportunity of receiving the Value of ſuch Bills.

OWEN JONES, Provincial Treaſurer.

FINE BOTTLED PORTER,
In Caſks of Six Dozen each, LATELY IMPORTED,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSHUA FISHER, and *SONS*.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BRINGHURST,
At his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WARRINGTON SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 7, London ſeaming twine, beſt upper-band Ticklenburg, a few hogſheads of choice Tortola RUM, and ſome ſmall bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 5th of September next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market- and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe-alley, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glenn and others, and Black-horſe-alley; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Advertiſements, &c. omitted this Week, ſhall be in our next.

Lancaster, August 13, 1773.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Levari Facias, of our Lord the King, issued out of the Supreme Court of the province of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of September next, at the premises, one full equal and undivided third part, the whole into three equal parts to be divided, of and in the messuages, tenements, and tracts of land herein after mentioned, situate and being in the county of Lancaster, and province aforesaid, that is to say,

One capital messuage and furnace, called or known by the name of Elizabeth Furnace, and two tracts of land in Elizabeth township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands late of Henry Motz, Ulrick Hackman, Nicholas Smith, and Martin Judy, containing about 500 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract and lands late of Jacob Hagey, containing about 150 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tracts, and lands late of Henry Motz and Stephen Berringer, containing 114¼ acres.

One other tract or piece of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining to the first abovementioned tract, and lands late of Henry Motz, containing about 130 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract, containing about 120 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned tract, and lands late of Michael Palmer and Stephen Berringer, containing about 150 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the abovementioned, containing about 150 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the said township of Elizabeth, on and between the hills, adjoining lands late of John Stuckey, Christian Willer, Christian Zwally, Ulrick Reesor, Henry Royer, Ludwick Kool, John Moore, Michael Palmer and George Hoyle, containing about 2000 acres.

One messuage or tenement, plantation and two tracts of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Ulrick Reesor, Michael Neef, and Casper Bowman, containing about 380 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining to the lands late of Ulrick Grahl and Joseph Kratzer, containing about 350 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the last above and next hereafter mentioned tracts, containing about 250 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or piece of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the last abovementioned tract, and lands late of Jacob Giles and Company, containing about 250 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Joseph Kratzer and Durst Thomas, containing about 270 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Jacob Giles and Company, and lands late of Henry Nicodemus, containing about 100 acres.

One messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining to lands late of Christian Fox and Peter Merckle, containing about 100 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the lands late of Christian Zwally, and other lands late of Henry William Steigle and Company.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining lands late of Andrew Hershey and Martin Wideman, and other lands late of the said Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 150 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in said township of Elizabeth, adjoining on all sides other lands late of the said Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 100 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the said township of Elizabeth, adjoining the lands late of the said Henry William Steigle and Company, and land late of Ulrick Grall, Joseph Kratzer, George Hausler, and Michael Lydrick, containing about 1500 acres.

Twelve tracts or pieces of land, partly surveyed, and partly to be surveyed on twelve applications, entered at the Secretary's Office, for lands in the said township of Elizabeth, and the township of Heidelberg, on the 25th of July, 1765, viz.---- No. 73, for 25 acres; No. 74, for 25 acres; No. 75, for 25 acres; No. 76, for 25 acres; No. 77, for 25 acres; No. 78, for 25 acres; No. 79, for 50 acres; No. 80, for 50 acres; No. 84, for 50 acres; No. 85, for 50 acres; No. 86, for 100 acres, and No. 87 for 100 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, in the township of Lebanon, and county aforesaid, whereon is the iron mine, adjoining to lands late of Conrad Templeman and Hans Heisey, containing 134 acres.

One other messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Heidelberg aforesaid, adjoining lands late of Michael Neef and Michael Brecht, containing about 140 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the township of Cocollico, in the county aforesaid, adjoining to lands late of Peter Bricker, containing 320 acres.

One tract of woodland, in the said townships of Cocollico and Elizabeth, in the same county, adjoining lands late of John Ober and Martin Wideman, and other lands late of Henry William Steigle and Company, containing about 1000 acres.

Nine tracts or pieces of land, in Lebanon and Warwick townships, in the county aforesaid, appropriated by nine several applications, entered in the Proprietaries Land-Office, in the name of Charles and Alexander Stedman, and Henry William Steigle, partly surveyed, containing about 1200 acres.

With the hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging.

The said one equal undivided third part of and in the messuages, tenements, lands and premises aforesaid, being late the estate of the said Henry William Steigle; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by virtue of the writ aforesaid, by

JOHN FERRE, Sheriff.

RUN away, from the Subscriber, living in Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, in the province of West New-Jersey, on the 15th of this instant, an indented servant, named RICHARD BROWN, 18 years of age, slim made, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, strait dark hair, a sneaking down look and near sighted: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff coloured coat, a red under waistcoat without sleeves, with red lining much worn, and the edges and button-holes bound with red worsted binding, one fine shirt, a homespun tow and flax ditto, one pair of buckskin breeches, and a pair of drilling ditto, one pair of tow trowsers, one pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a pair of Calf-skin shoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, from

ANDREW SINNICKSON, junior.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name, as he has run away before: All Masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off. ¶

Philadelphia, August 20, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the house of the subscriber was broke open, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at night, and robbed of about Twenty-two Pounds in cash, and a Note of hand, of Twenty-five Pounds, from Charles Jolley, Esq; to Jesse Jones, by a person whose name is unknown, but is about 5 feet 10 inches high, smooth faced, has full eyes, dark brown hair, tied behind, brown coat and jacket, long Russia sheeting trowsers, silk stockings, long quartered shoes, with round buckles, and a buck hat. He is gone in the Stage-waggon to New-York. Whoever secures the said fellow, in any of his Majesty's goals, so as he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward.

¶ ELIJAH WEED.

THIS is to give NOTICE to all persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTIAN HARE, late of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, deceased, by bonds, notes, or book debts, to pay and discharge their respective balances, by the 26th or 27th day of September next, otherwise they will be put in an attorney's hands immediately after the said time; and all that have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to attend at the house of the deceased, in Lampeter aforesaid, on the days abovementioned, and bring in their accounts, that the same may be adjusted by us, *Veronica Hare*, Executrix; *Benjamin Graff*, *John Brackbill*, and *Christian Hare*, Executors. ¶

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Passyunk township, on the 3d instant, a black and white COW, with a dull brand on both her horns, and only the letter H to be perceived on one of them, she is cropt, and has a slit in her off ear; she has some white in her face, and on her fore feet, and a good deal on her hind feet, and the end of her tail also white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

New-York, August 19, 1774.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, some time ago, from the Suscriber, living at the upper end of Leary-street, a servant girl, whose name cannot be well known, she has assumed so many names at different times and places; she has called herself *Hannah Swinburn*, *Hutcheson*, *Nancy Ring*, &c. has sometimes said England and other times Ireland was the place of her nativity; she can speak French tollerably well, by a careful inspection, she may easily be known by her ruddy complexion, and especially by her second finger on the left hand being remarkably crooked: She had on, when she went away, a long calicoe gown, striped with red, a green petticoat, and a round hat; she was seen on Tuesday last near Princeton, on the road leading to Philadelphia, and is supposed to be gone thither, and will be very apt to associate with those of her own sex, who are of infamous characters. Whoever takes up the said servant girl and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER GARSON.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off at their peril. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, Shearman's valley, Cumberland county, an Irish servant man, named Michael Buckley, speaks with the brogue, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slender built and thin visage, wears his own fair hair; had on when he went away, a coarse homespun shirt and trowsers, old brown jacket without sleeves, a half worn felt hat, and shoes almost new, with yellow carved buckles; also took a pistol with him; he pretends to understand the hatters business, and may probably change his name. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by HUGH ALEXANDER. ¶

N. B. He had an iron collar round his neck, as he had run away twice before, but may probably have got it off. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Glocester county, a servant man, named James Land, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has strait black hair: had on when he went away, an old felt hat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, light coloured upper and under broadcloth jacket, white yarn stockings, and old shoes, with brass buckles; he was a servant to John Munyan, and has got his old indentures with him, which may serve for a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL ELLIS.

All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Evesham, an apprentice lad, named Thomas Bradshaw, about 18 years of age, with dark hair and eyes, about five feet three inches high, pretty well set; had on when he went away, an old check shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, a striped under jacket without sleeves, old felt hat, and shoes with plated buckles; is a bold talkative fellow. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ DANIEL COATE.

Raccoon Creek, New-Jersey, August 17, 1774.

RUN away, yesterday, from the subscriber, living at Raccoon Creek, a country born servant man, named *Jacob Reiley*, is about 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pale complexion, lightish hair, and is very raw boned; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs shirt, ticken trowsers, and old felt hat; was without either shoes or stockings; he is very fond of liquor, and when drunk is very apt to swear. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ GABRIEL DOLBOW.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN CRY, late of Birmingham township, in the county of Chester, obtained either a bond or bill from me, the subscriber, dated October 16, 1773, payable for £ 43:3:11, in six months after date, and constituted Thomas Bullock, of the same place, his attorney, and left said bond or bill with him; these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said writing, as I never received any value for it, and shall dispute payment thereof, until compelled by law. ROBERT MERCER. ‡

Lancaster Goal, August 16, 1774.

WAS committed to my custody, on Monday, the 15th inst. a Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN SOLOMON, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is pretty much marked with the small-pox: Had on, when committed, an old blanket coat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, and old shoes, tied with strings; he says he is a mill-wright by trade, and that he was born in Millstone, in East-Jersey. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees, by ¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

Reading, August 16, 1774.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 2d day of July last past, a certain man, named JOHN WINSLY, who says he is a servant to Francis Townsend, living in East-Bradford, Chester county. His master is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in four weeks from this date, or he will be sold for the same, by

‡ JOHN WITMAN, Goaler.

To be LETT, for a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

WESTER-OGLE-MILLS, situated on Gwin's Falls, a never-failing stream, in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the westward of Baltimore-town, in the neighbourhood of an extensive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties, in Pennsylvania, from whence the greatest quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market.

The mill-house is built of stone, 75 feet by 35, three stories high; two merchant-mills, with French burr stones, and a grist-mill, with Cologne, an overshot wheel to each pair of stones.

The merchant-mills were rebuilt this last winter, the running gears all new, and in the best order; hoisting gears that go by water, with a new rolling-skreen, wind-mill, and boulting-chest, constructed after the newest and best manner.

There is joining a convenient little lodging-room, built of stone, with a fire-place for the accommodation of the miller.

The grist-mill built new this spring, under the same roof, in a separate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where, if required may be finished, a convenient room, with a fire-place for a family.

There is stables for 12 horses; six or eight acres of land capable of being made grass-ground; with a dwelling-house and shop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel-timber for the ensuing season.

Any person inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOHN BROWN, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to

‖ 6 *w.* WILLIAM LYON, on the premises.

York-Town Goal, August 6, 1774.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain *Nicholas Maund*, who confesses he is a servant to *James Lane*, of Loudoun county, in Virginia. His master is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of July last, a large black horse, about 15 hands high, ten years old, with a small blaze in his face, has no perceivable brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES MITCHELL.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the first day of September next, at the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, if not disposed of before at private sale,

ONE seventh part of a propriety in the western division of the province of New-Jersey, on which are due upwards of 3500 acres of rights, formerly the property of THOMAS DAVIS, now belonging to ANN KNIGHT, his heir at law. A good title can be given to the purchaser. Enquire of

JAMES DERKINDEREN, in Strawberry-alley.

CASE.

THE heirs of Thomas Davis sent a letter of attorney to James Derkinderen, of Philadelphia, empowering him to sell some Jersey rights, by way of public cant, to the highest and best bidder, &c. part of those rights were set up to sale, but through some improper discouragements no person would purchase. One Daniel Ellis made a private offer of £ 100 currency, for the whole, and, in order to give the purchase the semblance of a public cant, some persons interested in the offer, or by their direction, made several sham bids, there being no public notice given.

"Upon the facts as above stated, and on consideration of the letter of attorney, I am of opinion, that the sale, under the above circumstances, is void, the words and meaning of the power not being pursued. NICHOLAS WALN. *17th of 7th month*, 1772."

"As the estate belongs to the wife, and that the power of attorney is not acknowledged by her, on private examination, apart from her husband, it is not good, and the sale void.

JAMES KINSEY's opinion. *May* 2, 1772."

N. B. ANN KNIGHT's private examination (which was wanting at the time the abovementioned sham cant was made) has been since obtained, and is ready to be produced, properly attested by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, agreeable to the law of the province of New-Jersey, and a good and sufficient title given, to any purchaser of the above rights, by James Derkinderen.

Burlington, August 15, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING observed an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal, as also in the Pennsylvania Gazette, for the sale of one seventh part of a propriety in West-Jersey, with upwards of 3000 acres of rights, formerly the property of Thomas Davis, now belonging to Ann Knight, with the name of James Derkinderen thereto; in order that no person may be imposed upon, by the said Derkinderen, I thought it my duty to inform them, that I have a warranty deed, from William Knight and Ann his wife, for the said share of propriety, with all the rights thereon due, signed by the same identical James Derkinderen, thereunto lawfully authorized by letter of attorney, which letter of attorney is recorded in the Secretary's office, in Burlington. § DANIEL ELLIS.

Just published, and ready to be delivered to the SUBSCRIBERS,

By JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,

In FRONT-STREET, the lower corner of BLACK-HORSE-ALLEY, THE SECOND VOLUME OF

STERNE's WORKS,

CONTAINING the five last Volumes, and compleating the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman.

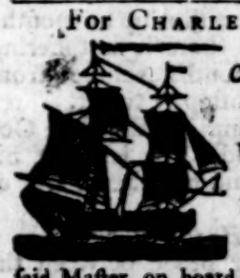
The Printer cannot but gratefully return his thanks to the Subscribers in general, who have kindly and generously sent and paid for the First Volume; but more especially for the particular satisfaction they have been pleased to express of the work. The Third Volume is in the press, and striking off with all expedition.

Those few Subscribers who have not sent for their books, are requested to do it. And the Subscribers for Whitefield's Memoirs, are likewise requested to call for them.

Said *Humphreys* has for sale all kinds of blanks, as penal bills, bills of lading, bills of sale, judgment, common and arbitration bonds, powers of attorney, indentures, &c.

Also a neat assortment of Books and Stationary.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)



The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

MASTER;

WILL sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, and COMPANY, or said Master on board, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

N. B. A small Parcel of CINNAMON to be sold Enquire as above. *August* 15.

LOST about the latter end of July last, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a brass clasp, containing about Five Shillings in cash, one Gold Ring, together with several instruments of writing, of no value to any person but the Owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to ISRAEL JACOBS, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, ASAPH WILLSON, Tavern-keeper, in Frankford, or ROBERT LEWIS, Miller, at Pennypack-bridge, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2383.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 8.

At a very full meeting of DELEGATES *from the different counties in the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *begun in* Williamſburg, *the 1ſt day of* Auguſt, *in the year of our Lord* 1774, *and continued, by ſeveral adjournments, to Saturday, the 6th of the ſame month, the following ASSOCIATION was unanimouſly reſolved upon and agreed to.*

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Delegates of the Freeholders of VIRGINIA, deputed to repreſent them at a general meeting in the city of *Williamſburg*, avowing our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity and attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow-ſubjects in *Great-Britain*, and elſewhere, proteſting againſt every act or thing, which may have the moſt diſtant tendency to interrupt, or in any wiſe diſturb his Majeſty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his antient Colony, which we are reſolved to maintain and defend, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, but at the ſame time affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions, of thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes by which his Majeſty's *American* ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs, is chiefly occaſioned by certain ill-adviſed regulations, as well of our trade as internal polity, introduced by ſeveral unconſtitutional acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; ſolely influenced by theſe important and weighty conſiderations, we think it an indiſpenſable duty, which we owe to our country, ourſelves, and lateſt poſterity, to guard againſt ſuch dangerous and extenſive miſchiefs, by every juſt and proper means.

If, by the meaſures adopted, ſome unhappy conſequences and inconveniences ſhould be derived to our fellow-ſubjects, whom we wiſh not to injure in the ſmalleſt degree, we hope, and flatter ourſelves, that they will impute them to their real cauſe—the hard neceſſity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this Colony may, on ſo trying an occaſion, continue ſtedfaſtly directed to their moſt eſſential intereſts, in hopes that they will be influenced and ſtimulated by our example to the greateſt induſtry, the ſtricteſt œconomy and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue, perſuaded that the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and, above all, that the *Britiſh* Parliament will be convinced, how much the true intereſt of that kingdom muſt depend on the reſtoration and continuance of that mutual friendſhip and cordiality, which ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, we have unanimouſly, and with one voice, entered into the following RESOLUTIONS and ASSOCIATION, which we do oblige ourſelves, by thoſe ſacred ties of honour and love to our country, ſtrictly to obſerve; and farther declare, before God and the world, that we will religiouſly adhere to and keep the ſame inviolate in every particular, until redreſs of all ſuch *American* grievances, as may be defined and ſettled at the general Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies, ſhall be fully obtained, or until this Aſſociation ſhall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the Deputies of this Colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greateſt earneſtneſs, recommend this our Aſſociation, to all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants of this Colony, hoping that they will chearfully and cordially accede thereto.

1. We do hereby reſolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the firſt day of *November* next, import from *Great-Britain*, any goods, wares or merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any *Britiſh* manufactures, either from the *Weſt-Indies*, or any other place, nor any other article whatever, which we ſhall know, or have reaſon to believe, was brought into ſuch countries from *Great-Britain*; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch articles, ſo imported, of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, except ſuch as are now in the country, or ſuch as may arrive on or before the ſaid firſt day of *November*, in conſequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2. We will neither ourſelves import, nor purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves, imported by any perſon, after the firſt day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any other place.

3. Conſidering the article of Tea as the deteſtable inſtrument, which laid the foundation of the preſent ſufferings of our diſtreſſed friends in the town of *Boſton*, we view it with horror, and therefore reſolve that we will not, from this day, either import Tea of any kind whatever, nor will we uſe or ſuffer even ſuch of it as is now on hand to be uſed in any of our families.

4. If the inhabitants of the town of *Boſton*, or any other Colony, ſhould, by violence or dire neceſſity, be compelled to pay the *Eaſt-India* Company for deſtroying any Tea, which they have lately, by their Agents, unjuſtly, attempted to force into the Colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchaſe any *Britiſh Eaſt-India* commodity whatever, till the Company, or ſome other perſon on their behalf, ſhall refund and full, reſtore to the owners, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money as may be ſo extorted.

5. We do reſolve, that unleſs *American* grievances are redreſſed before the tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, or any other article whatever, to *Great-Britain*; nor will we ſell any ſuch articles, as we think can be exported to *Great-Britain* with a proſpect of gain, to any perſon or perſons whatever, with a deſign of putting it into his or their power to export the ſame to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, his or their account. And that this Reſolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this Colony to refrain from the cultivation of Tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we reſolve to do, apply their attention and induſtry to the cultivation of all ſuch articles, as may form a proper baſis for manufactures of all ſorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this Colony to the utmoſt of our abilities.

6. We will endeavour to improve our breed of ſheep, and encreaſe their number to the utmoſt extent, and to this end, we will be as ſparing as we conveniently can in killing of ſheep, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; and if we ſhould at any time be over-ſtocked, or can conveniently ſpare any, we will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially the poorer ſort of people, upon moderate terms.

7. Reſolved, That the Merchants and other venders of goods and merchandize, within this Colony, ought not to take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation; but that they ought to ſell the ſame at the rates they have been accuſtomed to for twelve months laſt paſt, and if they ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this Reſolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this Colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch perſons, their factors or agents, for any commodity whatever and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral counties, that Committees be choſen in each county; by ſuch perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual care that theſe Reſolves be properly obſerved, and for correſponding occaſionally with the general Committee of Correſpondence in the city of *Williamſburg*. Provided, that if Exchange ſhould riſe, ſuch advance may be made in the prices of goods as ſhall be approved by the Committee of each county.

8. In order the better to diſtinguiſh ſuch worthy Merchants and Traders, who are well-wiſhers to this Colony, from thoſe who may attempt, through motives of ſelf-intereſt, to obſtruct our views, we do hereby reſolve, that we will not, after the firſt day of *November* next, deal with any Merchant or Trader who will not ſign this Aſſociation, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done ſo from the county Committee, or any three Members thereof. And if any Merchant, Trader, or other perſon, ſhall import any goods or merchandize after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, contrary to this Aſſociation, we give it as our opinion, that ſuch goods and merchandize ſhould be either forthwith re-ſhipped, or delivered up to the county Committee, to be ſtored at the riſk of the importer, unleſs ſuch importer ſhall give a proper aſſurance to the ſaid Committee, that ſuch goods or merchandizes ſhall not be ſold within this Colony during the continuance of this Aſſociation; and if ſuch importer ſhall refuſe to comply with one or the other of theſe terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the ſaid Committee, or any three Members thereof, ſuch Committee is required to publiſh the truth of the caſe in the Gazettes, and in the county where he or ſhe reſides, and we will thereafter conſider ſuch perſon or perſons as inimical to this country, and break off every connection and all dealings with them.

9. Reſolved, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall export Tobacco, or any other commodity, to *Great-Britain*, after the tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1775, contrary to this Aſſociation, we ſhall hold ourſelves obliged to conſider ſuch perſon or perſons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of American grievances*; and give it as our opinion, that the public ſhould be advertiſed of his conduct, as in the eighth Article is deſired.

10. Being fully perſuaded that the united wiſdom of the general Congreſs may improve on theſe our endeavours to preſerve the rights and liberties in *Britiſh America*, we decline enlarging at preſent, but do hereby reſolve that we will conform to, and ſtrictly obſerve, all ſuch alterations or additions, aſſented to by the Delegates for this Colony, as they may judge it neceſſary to adopt, after the ſame ſhall be publiſhed and made known to us.

11. Reſolved, That we think ourſelves called upon by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmoſt and ſpeedy relief to our diſtreſſed fellow-ſubjects in the town of *Boſton*, and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this Colony, to make ſuch liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boſton*, in ſuch manner as may beſt anſwer ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

12. And laſtly. Reſolved, That the Moderator of this Meeting, and, in caſe of his death, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Eſquire, be empowered, on any future occaſion, that may, in his opinion, require it, to convene the ſeveral Delegates of this Colony, at ſuch time and place as he may judge proper; and, in caſe of the death or abſence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be choſen in his place.

Inſtructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL GONGRESS *on the part of this Colony.*

THE unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and her American Colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, and ſince continually increaſing, have proceeded to lengths ſo dangerous and alarming, as to excite juſt apprehenſions in the minds of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this Colony, that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, conſtitutional and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and, being deprived of their uſual and accuſtomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their Repreſentatives to conſider what is proper to be done in this dangerous criſis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wiſdom of North-America ſhould be collected in a general Congreſs of all the Colonies, we have appointed the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſquire, RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Eſquires, Deputies to repreſent this Colony in the ſaid Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia on the firſt Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our ſentiments touching the conduct we wiſh them to obſerve on this important occaſion, we deſire that they will expreſs, in the firſt place, our faith and true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport him in the legal exerciſe of all his juſt rights and prerogatives. And however miſrepreſented, we ſincerely approve of a conſtitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wiſh moſt ardently a return of that intercourſe of affection and commercial connexion, that formerly united both countries, which can only be effected by a removal of thoſe cauſes of diſcontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that Britiſh ſubjects in America are entitled to the ſame rights and privileges as their fellow-ſubjects poſſeſs in Britain; and therefore, that the power aſſumed by the Britiſh Parliament to bind America by their ſtatutes, in all caſes whatſoever, is unconſtitutional, and the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the Britiſh Parliament exerciſing a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American ſubject; who are not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot, be there repreſented. Of this nature we conſider the ſeveral acts of Parliament for raiſing a revenue in America, for extending the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, for ſeizing American ſubjects, and tranſporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the ſeveral late oppreſſive acts reſpecting the town of Boſton and province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

The original conſtitution of the American Colonies poſſeſſing their Aſſemblies with the ſole right of directing their internal polity, it is abſolutely deſtructive of the end of their inſtitution that their Legiſlatures ſhould be ſuſpended, or prevented, by haſty diſſolutions, from exerciſing their legiſlative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquieſced in their acts of navigation, reſtrictive of our commerce, which we conſider as an ample recompence for ſuch protection; but as thoſe acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reaſon to expect they will be reſtrained ſo as to produce the reaſonable purpoſes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, without which the people of America can neither be ſafe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from ſtopping all imports whatſoever from Great Britain after the firſt day of November next, and alſo to ceaſe exporting any commodity whatſoever to the ſame place after the 10th day of Auguſt 1775. The earneſt deſire we have to make as quick and full payment as poſſible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would ariſe to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied ſo much of their labour to the perfecting of the preſent crop, by which means they have been prevented from purſuing other methods of cloathing and ſupporting their families, have rendered it neceſſary to reſtrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our deſire that you cordially co-operate with our ſiſter colonies in general congreſs in ſuch other juſt and proper methods, as they, or the majority, ſhall deem neceſſary for the accompliſhment of theſe valuable ends.

The Proclamation iſſued by General Gage, in the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, declaring it treaſon for the inhabitants of that province to aſſemble themſelves, to conſider of their grievances, and form aſſociations for their common conduct on the occaſion, and requiring the civil magiſtrates and officers to apprehend all ſuch perſons, to be tried for their ſuppoſed offences, is the moſt alarming proceſs, that ever appeared in a Britiſh government, that the ſaid General Gage hath thereby aſſumed, and taken upon himſelf power, denied by the conſtitution to our legal Sovereign; that he, not having condeſcended to diſcloſe by what authority he exerciſes ſuch extenſive and unheard of powers, we are at a loſs to determine whether he intends to juſtify himſelf, as the repreſentative of the King, or as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America. If he conſiders himſelf as acting in the character of his Majeſty's repreſentative, we would remind him, that the ſtatute 25 of Edward III. has expreſſed and defined all treaſonable offences, and that the legiſlature of Great-Britain hath declared, that no offence ſhall be conſtrued to be treaſon, but ſuch as is pointed out by that ſtatute: And that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical Kings, and of weak and wicked Miniſters, that deadly weapon, which conſtructive treaſon had furniſhed them with, and which had drawn the blood of the beſt and honeſteſt men in the kingdom; and that the king of Great-Britain hath no right by his Proclamation to ſubject his people to impriſonment, pains and penalties.

That if the ſaid General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, this odious and illegal proclamation muſt be conſidered as a plain and full declaration, that this deſpotic viceroy will be bound by no law, nor regard the conſtitutional rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppreſſing the good people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, ſuch proclamation, will juſtify reſiſtance and repriſal.

DEBATES in the HOUSE of COMMONS upon the ſecond reading of the QUEBEC GOVERNMENT BILL, *May* 26.

LORD NORTH reported his Majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs of Friday laſt; and in obedience to his Commands, preſented No. 1, printed Proclamation, dated October 7, 1763; as alſo, No. 2, Copy of Commiſſion to James Murray, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec.

It being then four o'clock, the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Bill from the Lords, intituled, An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of Quebec in North-America, being read,

Mr. T. Townſhend. The very deplorable ſituation of the Canadians ever ſince the late peace, has been a matter, I confeſs, which has repeatedly engaged my attention. Without law, without regulation, or any protection whatever, I muſt own I often preſſed that they ſhould be put under ſome form of government, or left to themſelves to chooſe a mode of regulation, ſuited to their immediate wants; but little did I think that my ſolicitude was preſſing on to a meaſure of ſo extraordinary a nature as the preſent. Little did I think, that a country as large as half Europe, and within the dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain, was going to have the Romiſh Religion eſtabliſhed in it, as the Religion of the State. Little did I think, that ſo many thouſand men, entitled and born to the rights of Engliſhmen, ſettling on the Faith of the King's Proclamation, ſhould, contrary to that aſſiſtance, contrary to every idea of the conſtitution, be ſubjected to French Papiſts, and French Laws. Little did I think, that when the noble Lord oppoſite me was frequently applied to, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, in this Houſe, to reſtore order and regulation in a country, where nothing for full twelve years had prevailed, but anarchy and confuſion; and that his Lordſhip aſſured us, that the Crown officers in that country, the Crown officers over the way (Solicitor and Attorney General) the Sages learned in the law, the firſt great Law officer under the Crown in the other Houſe, nay even the Lord Preſident of the Council had been conſulted, and had turned their cloſeſt attention to this ſubject; little did I think, I ſay, that any meaſure like the preſent could have been the united reſult of ſo many great, wiſe, grave, and learned men. Standing as I do, and aſtoniſhed as I am, I call upon the noble Lord to anſwer and tell to which of thoſe Sages does the nation, do the Canadians, ſtand indebted for this extraordinary act of legiſlation. Is it to the Lord Preſident, to the firſt Law officer in the other Houſe? Is

it to the very able and learned Gentlemen over the way, or to his Majesty's Law Servants in Canada? But let it have originated where it might, I rise not only to condemn the several clauses, but the very principle of the Bill, and shall be therefore against its being read a second time.

Lord North. The honourable Gentleman has put a string of questions to me, which I am in no way able, nor, if I were, should I look upon myself bound, to answer. I know not who drew the bill up. I know not whether it was this great Lawyer, or that Noble Lord. All I know about the matter is, that it is a bill from the other House, offered to us for our consideration, and on which the House is at liberty to form that opinion, best suited to its wisdom and judgment. I know further, that very great and uncommon pains have been taken to form a bill, least liable to inconvenience or objection from any quarter. The honourable Gentleman has often pressed the King's servants on this subject, and now owns, that the affairs of that country call loudly for regulation and redress; yet the very first attempt that is made to put them on a proper footing, he at once condemns in the gross, and is willing to continue the evils he complains of, rather than attempt their correction in the first instance. For my part, all circumstances considered, I think the bill is the best that can at present be devised; other Gentlemen may think otherwise; but at all events it seems to me proper, that it should be permitted to go to a Committee; and if it shall then appear to be the sense of the House, that the bill should pass in its present form, that it should receive amendments, or that particular clauses should be struck out, and others substituted in their stead; or, in fine, that it should be totally rejected; in any or either of these events, I shall be perfectly satisfied.

Mr. Dunning. Had I no other objection to the Bill, but the limits and boundaries which it gives to the province of Quebec, that alone would be fully sufficient to me to reject it in the first instance. We maintained a most bloody and expensive war, the effects of which we now severely feel, barely to maintain what this Bill at once puts a Negative on. The cause of dispute between us and the French originally was, what were the real boundaries of Canada. We spent millions to describe those limits, but this Bill tells us we were wrong; for some of the places which we went to war for come considerably within the line herein drawn. It will hence follow, that either the territories we then fought for, did not properly belong to us; and that, if we should think fit to restore this country to the French, they must go along with it, or that, retaining it in our own hands, and adhering to the first cause of contention, we at once deprive the other Colonies of what we then thought they had the fullest and most just title to. If we look into the Charts and Charters, in which the several Colonies are described, we shall find that a very considerable part of the present intended Government belongs (or is so laid down and set forth) to the several neighbouring Colonies. But supposing for a minute that this right has been as often disputed as it has been claimed; and that the Grants from the Eastern to the South Seas have been looked upon as ideal, should not we at least proceed with the semblance of Justice, and hear the parties claimant, before we offer to decide on what really does, or does not, belong to them? But there are much greater and more solid objections to the present Bill, than can possibly arise from the limits within which it is intended to operate. I am well warranted in affirming, and do without reserve affirm, that it is a Bill the most pernicious in its frame, and destructive of the principles of the Constitution in its tendency, that was ever introduced into this House. What does it do? It appoints a legislative Council, under the absolute controul and dominion of the Governor; that Governor equally dependent on those in power here; that Council to be composed of Papists and Frenchmen; and this is the government and the mode of legislation which British subjects and Englishmen are bound implicitly to obey. But what are they to have in return? O! the criminal law of England is still to be retained; that is, when they grossly offend against the laws of society, they are intitled to the superior lenity of those criminal laws; but when they do not offend, but demean themselves peaceably, or are in the fair and honest prosecution of their rights and properties, both one and the other are to be determined on, not by the fair and equitable laws of England, but by constitutions they cannot be supposed, nor ever will be able to understand. Suppose those laws were as intelligible as they are otherwise, would it not add to the misery of an Englishman, that he perfectly understood the full meaning and extent of a *Lettre de Cachet?* Is it not part of the constitutions of Paris, on which the laws of Canada are framed? It may be objected, that this being within the criminal jurisdiction, no such thing can possibly happen; but I contend for the contrary, as letters of this kind are issued upon a thousand occasions, in which no crimes are imputed to the person arrested and confined; motives of prudence, motives of convenience, of family regulations, &c. frequently give birth to steps of this nature. On the whole, if any thing were wanting to give me the worst opinion of this bill, the trial by jury in civil cases, and the Habeas Corpus law being omitted, would be motive strong enough with me to give it my strongest negative.

Colonel Barre said, that the bill was every way complete; that its clauses perfectly corresponded with its principle; and that taking them unitedly, they were the most flagrant attack upon the constitution that had hitherto been attempted. He next stated the probable number of English settlers and inhabitants, the situation of the province at the time of the conquest, explained the terms of the definitive treaty of peace, the King's proclamation in October 1763, and demonstrated how repugnant they were to the design and provisions of the present bill. He entered pretty fully into several points before spoke to, particularly relative to the French Laws; and finished with observing, that a great number of English subjects were settled within the limits described by the bill, at and before the cession of the province by the French; that many since that period, encouraged by the Proclamation, had been induced on the faith of it, to go and settle there; but that by the present act, the former would be deprived of their natural and chartered rights, as subjects of Great-Britain, and the latter find themselves abused and deceived by a Royal Proclamation, supported as well by the form as spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Attorney General Thurloe condemned in very harsh terms the advisers of the proclamation, and the imperfect improper manner in which it was drawn up. He denied however, that it contained any such assurance as that contended for by the gentlemen on the other side. He said, that no such encouragement should have been given; that it was impolitic to hold out any benefits to the natural born subjects of this country to emigrate thither from hence, or to go from the other colonies; that to form settlements in North-America, far distant from the sea, or from the neighbourhood of the great navigable rivers, was extremely improper; that as to the establishment of the French laws, relative to property, being not so proper as those of England, he was astonished to hear any gentleman object to them, as it would be to the last degree cruel and unjust to force the laws of the conquerors on the conquered; that the uniform custom of all great and conquering nations had been against it; and that therefore, taking the present bill as applying to French or English, it was perfectly right the former should receive every possible encouragement to become good subjects, and the latter meet with every possible obstruction from settling in that province.

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Information that, some Time in *May* last, a certain friendly *Indian* Man, called *JOSEPH WIPEY*, was barbarously murdered in the County of *Westmoreland:* AND WHEREAS there is great Reason to believe, that *JOHN HINKSON* and *JAMES COOPER*, of the same County, were concerned in the Perpetration of the said Murder: AND WHEREAS it is at all Times, but more especially in the present Situation of our Affairs with the Western *Indian* Nations, of the utmost Consequence to the Peace of the Province, that the Perpetrators of such atrocious Offences, not only against the Authority of Government, but in direct Violation of the Treaties with those *Indians*, should be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment, I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said *John Hinkson* and *James Cooper*, and to use all lawful Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law. AND I DO hereby promise and engage, that the public Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS shall be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend the said *John Hinkson* and *James Cooper*, and deliver them into the Custody of the Keeper of the Goal of either of the Counties of *Lancaster*, *York* or *Cumberland*, or the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS for either of them.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-eighth Day of* July, *in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and settle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-house, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that business; and purpose to proceed on the same, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finished. The several county Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all others concerned, are therefore desired to have their respective accompts prepared for examination and adjustment, at the time and place aforesaid. And all such who shall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the same month [at which time it is intended to settle the Provincial Treasurer's Accompts] must expect the Committee will be under the necessity of REPORTING such NEGLECT to the Assembly, at their next meeting.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street, purposes to leave this city in a short time, and is determined to sell off his large stock of goods remarkably cheap, for cash only, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, some of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and superfine, second and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearskins, baizes, half-thicks; red, scarlet and white flannel; spotted swanskin, rattinets and shaloons; russels, calimancoes, single and double damasks, durants, tammies, bird-eye stuffs, camblets, cambletees, saggathies, Scotch plaids, masquerades, lustered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, brilliants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fustians, superfine white and cloth coloured jeans; sattinets, royal ribb, and superfine white German cord; black lasting, and serge denim; superfine silk striped damascus, red printed striped linen, plain and striped bengals and searsucker, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured sattins, half sattins and peelong; black paduasoy, figured and plain white sarsnet; cloth coloured, striped and changeable mantuas; English and India persians, of different colours; a great variety of silk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, romal, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton romal ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; silk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured silk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muslins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarse Irish linens; brown hollands; brown and white Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, osenbrigs, hessens, crocus, white and brown tickings, striped tickings, English and Flanders bed-ticks; superfine, yard wide, ¾, and apron wide cotton checks; ¾ linen checks and stripes; striped hollands; a neat assortment of table-cloths, different sizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marseilles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain silk hose; mens and boys brown and white thread hose; womens and girls white thread and cotton hose; mens, womens, boys, and girls worsted hose; breeches patterns, both silk and worsted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured silk ditto; black and cloth coloured worsted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large assortment of crewels, canvass, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, brass, steel, and japanned shoe and knee buckles; brass, leather, paper, and glass ink-pots; scissars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, watch chains, hand steelyards; snuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguishers; common, temple, and green glass spectacles; silver capt razors, hard metal tea-spoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured snail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an assortment of china, glass, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large assortment of books and stationary.

N. B. Those that stand indebted to him, above the time agreed on, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be sued for immediately, without respect of persons. 6 W.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the Fork of Susquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Augusta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania.---The quality of said tract of land is excellent, surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a limestone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chillisquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-seat: The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the east, and 7 or 8 miles from the west branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq; living within two miles of the same, who is authorised to treat with any persons inclining to purchase, or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it altogether, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream; at least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehanna renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¼ acres of land, on Tussey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn and still-house, built over a fine spring.

For terms of said LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March last, the Subscriber sent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houses, and clear and enclose Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several Tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give Leases thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of these Lands having been thoroughly described in a former Advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here; suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 3 W.

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair; his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

THOMAS KING, an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Captain Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England; he took with him his tools, and may offer to follow his trade, or pass for a sailor, having been many years on board a man of war, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia or New-York; had on, and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, grey yarn stockings, country made shoes, and a castor hat, but may change his clothes. The property of Richard Sprigg.

THOMAS EASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Captain Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress uncertain, though it is supposed he has on, and with him, a suit of purple broadcloth, with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trowsers, a pair of English shoes that have been soaled, and sundry white shirts and neckcloths; he has money with him. The property of John Randall.

Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE STEUART, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN RANDALL, *West-River*; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, *Philadelphia*. ‖ 10s.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphans Court, on Monday, the 29th day of August instant, at the house of Samuel Smith, in the township of Kingsess, in the county of Philadelphia, known by the sign of the Blue Bell, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, a certain piece or parcel of meadow, situate, lying and being in the said township of Kingsess, containing about 62 acres and a half; bounded by Tinicum road, by Bow-creek, by other land of Zachariah Cox, deceased, and by Christopher Elliott's meadow; late the estate of Zachariah Cox, deceased. The same will be divided into seven lesser lots, and a road laid out for the accommodation of the same. A plan of which lots may be seen at the London Coffee-house, at George Grey's ferry, upon Schuylkill, at the Widow Pearson's, in Darby, and at the place of sale. The sale to begin at about 3 o' clock in the afternoon. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by ELIZABETH COX, and DAVID GIBSON, Administrators. ¶

General Post-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correspondence, a RIDER will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Post from New-York, and return to that place on Thursday morning following. *By command of the Dep. Post-Master General,*

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Baltimore-Town, July 30, 1774.

THE subscribers will receive into their stores at this place, and take charge of shipping off (without any expence) all contributions made, in any kind of provisions or grain, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston; either by the people of this, or any other county in the province of Maryland, or the western counties of Pennsylvania, who may not have convenient opportunities to ship off such contributions. A regular account shall be kept of all we may receive and ship, for the satisfaction of the contributors and the public.

SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.